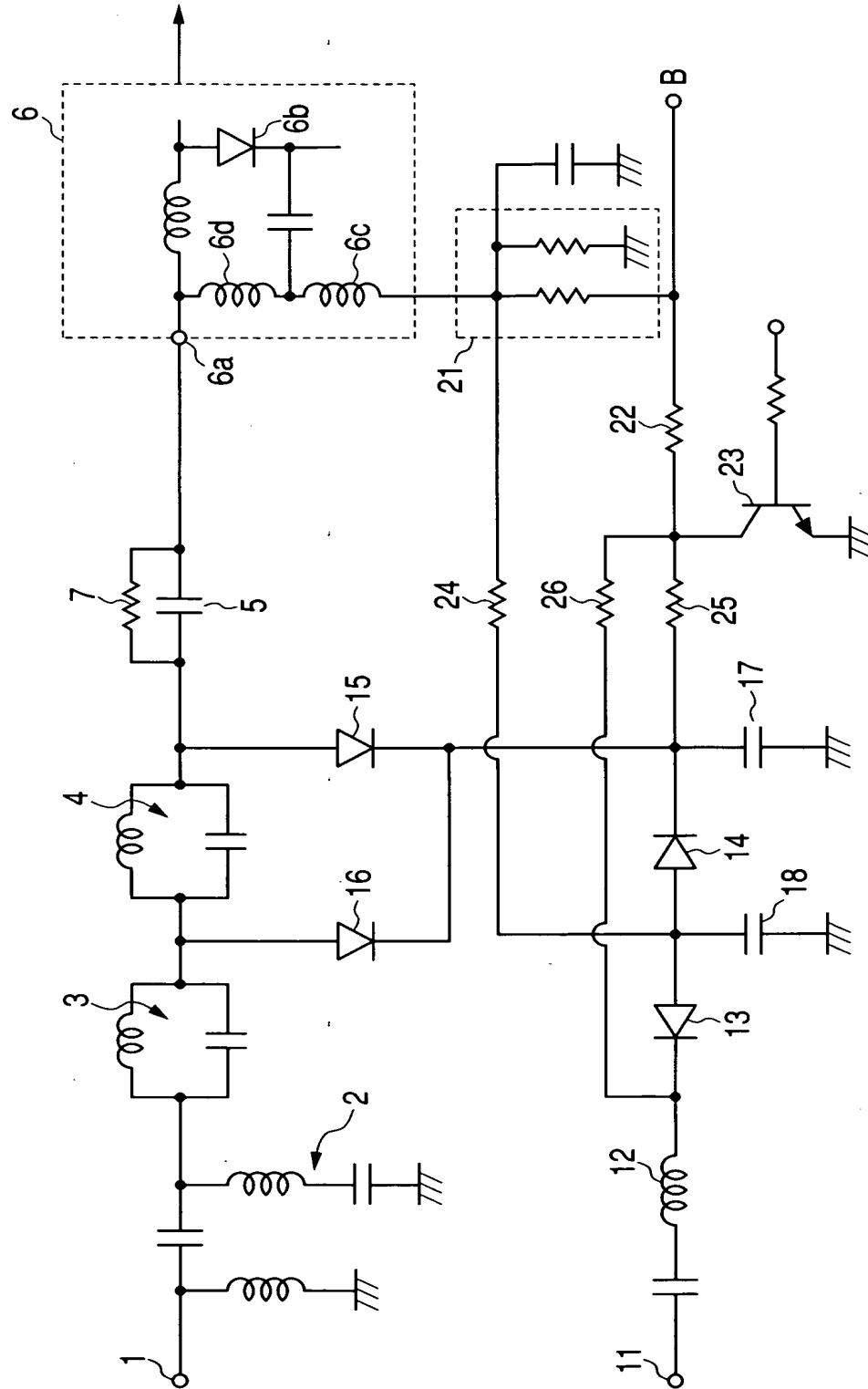


1 / 2

FIG. 1



The diagram illustrates a complex semiconductor circuit. It begins with an input terminal 51, which is connected to a series combination of a capacitor and an inductor. This is followed by a stage containing two parallel branches, each with an inductor and a capacitor in series, labeled 53 and 54. The circuit then passes through a series of diodes (55, 56) and a resistor. A feedback path is shown with a capacitor and an inductor connected to ground (52). The main signal path continues through a series of resistors and capacitors, leading to a multi-stage transistor amplifier. The amplifier consists of several transistors (62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71) and diodes (58, 63, 64, 65). A load resistor (60) is connected to the output terminal B. The circuit is terminated with various capacitors (72, 73) and inductors (71, 72) connected to ground. A dashed box labeled 57 encloses a specific sub-circuit involving a diode (57a) and a capacitor.